HAVE AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS ANY-

THING TO FEAR FROM IT? THE NEGATIVE SIDE OF THE QUESTION TAKEN BY

A MAN CONVERSANT WITH TRADE RELA TIONS BETWEEN JAPAN AND THE

> UNITED STATES. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ]

Washington, Feb. 13.-A man long resident in Japan and in every way competent to discuss the various phases of trade relations between the two countries said to The Tribune correspondent to-

The question whether the manufacturers of this country have good cause to fear Japanese competition has been brought prominently to public notice by the testimony of Representative-elect Pearce be fore the Ways and Means Committee, recently published in The Tribune. The question is not a new one; it has been propounded and answered before, notably in California, where there is a natural tendency to look askance upon all things Oriental. since the close of the Japanese-Chinese was exaggerated reports of Japan's industrial progress and alleged unlimited capabilities as a manufacturing country have gained circulation, and, in some quarters at least, partial credence. This was the case in San Francisco about a year ago, when a committee was appointed to investigate the subject. The committee reported, in substance, that American manufacturers have no reason to dread Japan ese competition. 'It does not seem reasonable, not is it logical,' the report states, 'to suppose Japan has thus, meteor-like, sprung to the front rank of manufacturing countries at one bound, England, the greatest exporter of manufactures in the world, has reached supremacy through 1,000 years of experience and aggressive policy, and it would appear to this committee, therefore, that we are anticipating the course of events by many years in believing Japan capable of competing with us.

#### THIS COUNTRY'S TRUE POLICY.

"It was manifestly the opinion of the San Francisco committee that the true policy of the United States as regarded Japan was not to erect barriers and safeguards against a purely problematical danger, but to endeavor to win by conciliation and intelligent enterprise the share of Japan's trade to which this country is rightfully entitled, both by reason of geographical position and its own indusrial capacities. Alluding to a proposed meeting of the manufacturers of the United States in Chicago, the committee suggest that it would be a good idea to consider at that meeting the question 'of pushing the sale of our manufactures in South America Japan, China and other countries. The balance of trade to-day, it goes on to say, 'with the United States is in favor of Japan. This is entirely from the fact of our heavy imports of tea and raw silk. Yet, with increasing consumption of our cotton in Japan and prospects of sale of our manufactured goods in that country, it is not without the bounds of possibility yet to write the balance on the other side. With all these facts in view, your committee is of the opinion that any untimely move taken at this time which would antagonize our best inter ests in Japan should be avoided."

Mr. Pearce very evidently did not begin his in estigations where the San Francisco committee left off. He started above, so to speak, and the resuit of his labors is a story almost precisely identi-cal with that which formed the subject matter of the San Francisco inquiry, even down to the list of erticles in the manufacture of which he avers that Japanese competition is to be dreaded. The San Francisco committee were probably as competent critics as Mr. Pearce, and, in view of their verdict the subject might very well be dropped, were it not for the danger that, if not again contradicted, it might lead to some action which would injure American trade with Japan. As a Nation whose commercial and industrial capacity is practically unlimited, we are of course interested in creating and maintaining every available outlet for out natural and manufactured products. This is especially true of the markets of the Far East, where propinquity, united to good judgment, must in time gain for us a preponderating commercial if nothing is done to disturb the unusually cordial relations we have hitherto maintained there. It is only the possibility that those good relations may be affected by the attempt to guard against dangers partly, if not bly, chimerical, that lends any weight to the statements made by Mr. Pearce to the Ways and Means Committee.

MR. PEARCE'S STATEMENTS CONTRADICTED "Yet it only needs the most superficial investigawas or would become a formidable competitor to this country in the manufacture of silk and cotton goods, carpets, rugs and druggets, matting, straw shoes, leather goods, trunks and handbags. cutlery and surgical instruments, chemicals and brushes of all kinds, clocks and watches, cabinet organs, steel vessels, engines, bronze, pottery, glass beads, bicycles, bamboo ware, etc. This s a formidable list; its weakness ites in the fact that it does not include a single article of Japa anese manufacture which can fairly be said to come into direct competition with any similar article of manufacture. Moreover, many of the articles it does enumerate, so far from being im ported into this country from Japan, are not even manufactured in Japan; cr. if manufactured in at experimental and desultory way, can never be produced in sufficient quantities to compete success fully, even in Japan, with the foreign product. To any one really acquainted with Japanese manufactures, the mention of clocks and watches, cab inet organs, steel vessels, engines, cutlery and bleycles as exports from Japan, would seem fit oc casion for innocent hilarity. The report of Japan's commerce with the United States for the last fiscal year does not show that a single one of these arti-cles was imported into the United States. It is safe to go further and to assert that if one ever was manufactured in Japan, it may justly be regarded as a genuine rara avis. All of these things require their manufacture large capital, extensive works, wide experience and many other conditions which cannot be successfully brought together in Japan for many years to come.

Take, for example, the watch which Mr. Pearce exhibited to the committee as a proof of the dangers to be apprehended from cheap Japanese competition. He said it cost \$10 90. If the real story of that watch was told, it would probably be found to have cost many times that amount, if not to Mr. Pearce, at least to certain deluded investors in Japan who believed to their cost that they could successfully manufacture watches for competition with the foreign article. They tried the experiment and failed, as is shown by the practically moribund condition of the only manufactory of the kind ever established in Japan. Nor does Japan build steel vessels or engines for export. On the contrary, she imports them, as witness the orders recently given for vessels of war in this and other countries, and the additions to her mercantile marine which are constantly being made abroad, as well as the large import from this country of engines and other machinery. found to have cost many times that amount, if

JAPAN DEPENDENT ON OTHER NATIONS. "The fact is that Japan for many years to come must depend upon other countries for her supply of articles of this description. Her people do not lack the ability to make them, but they lack the facilities, and find it cheaper, consequently, to purchase abroad. As to the other ar-ticles in Mr. Pearce's list, a number may be disticles in Mc. Pearce's list, a number may be dismissed as having manifestly been introduced in a spirit of humorous raillery. Calinet organs and bleveles are a palpable joke, while 'shoes, trunks and handbags, wire nails, 'cutlery and surgical instruments' and glass beads are probably equally if more mysteriously funny. We would probably know why they are brought in if we could find them in any list of Japanese exports to the United States, which we cannot. A few such articles are manufactured in Japan, but not hearly enough to supply the domestic demand, and no one ever heard of their being sent abroad as articles of stapic export. Brushes of all kinds is particles, but 'straw hats' should read 'straw braid,' since that is prastically the only form in which the article reaches the United States.

"The enumeration of such a long list of articles in which Japan does not compete and cannot by any possibility compete with the United States for many years to come makes it difficult to deal

# Hood's

medicine chest and every traveller's grip. invaldable when the tomach is out of order; cure headache, billousness, and all liver troubles. Mild and efficient, 25c.

seriously with statements like those made by Mr. Pearce. Their best refutation is to be found in the reports of trade between the two countries. These show that the United States imports from Japan almost exclusively raw products, or articles of a kind not manufactured in this country. The total imports from Japan during the last fiscal year were valued at 54,00,003 silver yen, say, \$7,00,000. Raw silk and tea form almost two-thirds of this amount. Then come about \$5,00,000 worth of silk goods, chiefly Habutai and silk handkerchiets, both of which are subject to high rates of duty. Of cotton goods, the only important import is chijimi, a species of crinkled cioth, not made in this country, the total value of the import of which last year was only about \$5,00,000 worth of send year. Matting is an important expets are manufactured in Japan, but about \$5,00,000 worth of hemp and cotton rugs and druggests were exported to the United States during the last fiscal year. Matting is an important export, but certainly not one to be feared in competition with any American product. In the list of metals and manufactures of metals there is nothing of consequence except bronze, an almost exclusively are product. The same may be said of the porcelain and pottery of Japan, which come, as a rule, within the category of ornamental rather than of strictly commercial manufactures.

UNABLE TO SUPPLY HOME DEMAND. "This review of the actual condition of the trade between the United States and Japan should of itself suffice to show that the former has nothing to fear from the latter as a competitor in American markets. Japan has made remarkable strides within the last few years in commerce and in manufactures, especially in cotton manufactures. Euteren in these her manufacturers have not yet been able to supply the home demand. In iron and steel manufacturers she must always be at a disadvantage in foreign markets, since she has no iron, although abundance of coal. Cheap wages are of course the rule, while the Japanese readily become skilled artisans. But as manufactures grow and prosper, the scale of living rises, wages increase and production becomes more costly. Moreover, Japan has to contend with difficulties incidental to her own peculiar position; not least of all with the question of changing old and adopting entirely new methods. The development of cotton manufactures has brought all of these factors into prominence, and no doubt the pursuit of other similar enterprises will accentuate them still further, so that when all has been said and done it will doubtless be found that Japan, despite her natural asyantages, may consider herself lucky if she can compete industrially with other nations upon terms of causality. "This is the view held by intelligent observers at markets. Japan has made remarkable strides with-

pete industrially with other nations upon terms of cauality.

"This is the view held by intelligent observers at home, both Japanese and foreign. It was well expressed by Mr. Kaneko, Imperial Vice-Minister of Commerce, in an address recently delivered at Tokio to the Council of Commerce, Agriculture and Industry. We must continue, said he, to export to European and American countries the preducts peculiar to our country, such as tea, silk, fine art goods and things requiring patience and manual skill which cannot be profitably produced in these countries. But in the present condition of our manufacturing industries it is impossible for us to compete with Europe and America in their own markets with goods which can only be made by skilled labor with machinery. We should therefore give up the hope of such competition, for the present at least, and endeavor to enlarge our commerce by improving the quality and adaptability to foreign taste and use of those things in the production of which we have skill.

"This is the language of a man who knows the

which we have skill."
"This is the language of a man who knows the real situation of Japan. It may be fairly regarded as a better guide for American sentiment and action regarding the alleged danger of Japanese competition than the warning, sprightly and humorous though it be, of Mr. Pearce and his muitipal ex-

ADMIRAL RAMSAY'S SUCCESSOR.

CANDIDATES FOR CHIEF OF THE BUREAU OF NAVIGATION-ADMIRAL BUNCE'S CHANCES GOOD.

Washington, Feb. 13 (Special). Who will succeed Admiral Ramsay as Chief of the Bureau of Navition? This question is being discussed with ach interest by naval officers. The Chief of the Bureau of Navigation is virtually the Adjutant General of the Navy. He is charged with the duty of enforcing the orders of the Secretary o Navy with respect to the fleet and officers, and al that relates to the education of officers and m neluding the Naval Academy, technical schools and the apprentice establishment. Under his rection are rendezvous and receiving ships, and to him go, before their reference to the Secretary of he Navy, questions of naval discipline, ice, he prepares all orders governing the movements of ships and officers. Besides these duties, he is charged with other important responsibilities Relative to the personnel of the Navy he is the confidential adviser of the Secretary. It is essen-tial, therefore, that the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation should be an officer of special ability Admiral Ramsay retires on account of age April 5 next. A number of officers are ambitious to succeed him. The most prominently mentioned of these is Admiral Bunce, the present commander-in chief of the home squadron. Admiral Bunce will retire under the age law on December 25, 1868. rumor is well founded, Admiral Kirkland, now in command of the naval station at Mare Island, would also like the billet. He is the senior of Admiral Bunce. As between the two, it is generally believed that Admiral Bunce has the best chances f success. He is making a good record for zeal in His practical experience in command of a modern squadron would be of much tion to prove that American manufacturers have advantage in case of his selection. Not in recent nothing to fear from Japan, even on Mr. Pearce's years has there been a chief of the Bureau of Naviwn showing. He stated, in substance, that Japan | gation who ever commanded a fleet. Admiral wn showing hecome a formidable competitor to | Walker, who preceded Admiral Ramsay, had commanded single vessels, but never more than one ship. The same is true of Admiral Ramsay

Aspirants for the chiefship of the Bureau ale limited to admirals, however. There are a least four captains who have aspirations in this direction. The senior of these is Captain H. L. Howison, at present in command of the Oregon. He is at the top of his grade, and will be promoted the 29th of next month, when Admiral Walker leaves the active list. His record is a good one, and mayal officers agree that he would make an efficient chief of bureau. Captain Howison was appointed from Indiana. His total sea service covers a period of fourteen years and seven months. He has been on shore or other duty twenty-six years and nine months. The next senior captain to aspire to the billet is Albert Kauiz, now in command of the receiving-ship Wabash, at the Eoston Navy Yard. He has had fifteen years and two months' sea service, and twenty years and nine months shore or other duty. He was appointed from Ohio, and is, it is said, a personal triend of President-elect McKinley. Captain R. D. Evans, "Fighting Bob," is not a candidate for the position. It is said, but he is favorably spoken of as an officer well qualified to perform the duties now discharged by Admiral Ramsay, Captain Evans is also said to be on good terms with Major McKinley, Proceedy least four captains who have aspirations in this

calculate for the position, controlled to perform the duties now discharged by Admiral Ramsay, Captain Evans is also said to be on good terms with Major McKinley. Probably if a selection depended upon a vote of naval officers, Captain Evans would be chosen.

Admirals and captains must not overlook the commanders' list, however, in deciding upon Admiral Ramsay's successor. There is one officer in the grade of commander who, while not an avowed applicant for the vacancy that will occur April 5, entertains the hope that he may be spointed. This is Commander Charles H. Davis, at present a member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. He is an officer of much ability. His last sea duty was in command of the cruiser Montgomery. During that vessel's cruise he made an excellent record, and in a diplomatic mission to the Nicaraguan coast performed his duty in a highly satisfactory manner. Commander Davis is the brother-br-haw of Sennior Lodge. He was appointed from Massachusetts, and in case ex-Governor Long is made Serietary of the Navy, it is thought that his chances of success will be of the best. There is no question as to their liness of Commander Davis to perform the dutles of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation. The only possible objection that could be raised to his appointment is that he is in the commanders' grade. An appropriate answer to such an objection would be that the present Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, W. M. Folger, was a commander.

## PROSPECTIVE NAVAL PROMOTIONS.

THE EARLY RETIREMENT OF COMMODORES MIL-LER AND NORTON WILL GIVE THEIR

Washington, Feb. 12 (Special).-Naval officers are discussing with interest a report which is in circula-tion here to the effect that Commodores Miller and service upon attaining the rank of Admiral. The retirement of Commodores Miller and Norton will promote Commodores Phythian and unced, as they leave the active list under the Age Phythian and Wallace will retire on account of age sual course. Commodore Norton would not retire until August 10 of next year, and Commodore Miller would remain on the active list until November 22, following. The latter two officers will be promoted to the rank of Admiral upon the retirement of Admiral Walker on the 20th of next month, and of Admiral Ramsay on April 5. After these dates Admirals Miller and Norton, as they will then be called, may volretirement by the President of officers who have completed forty years of service. Commodore Miller he present commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, and Commodore Norton commands the Washington Navy Yard. Commodore Phythian is Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Commodore Wallace is the senior officer on duty at the Naval Station at

Navy Yard. Commodore Phythian is Superintendent of the Naval Academy, and Commodore Wallace is the senior officer on duty at the Naval Station at Newport.

According to a story heard at the Navy Department, Commodore Miller is not in the best of health, and this is one reason why he is willing to give up active duty. No particular reason is given for Commodore Norton's desire for retirement, except that he is willing to go off the active dist to enable a Commodore to be advanced to the Admiral's grade. In the last few years there have been several cases where Admirals have refired to insure the promotion of their juniors, and the intended course of Commodores Miller and Norton is in line with several i precedents. The latest retirement under such cir-

cumstances was that of Admiral Carpenter to pro- BOSTON'S BIG NEW STATION mote Admiral Erben.

ALLEGED EXTORTION IN GOUVERNEUR.

CHARITIES COMMISSIONERS INVESTIGATING

CHARGES AGAINST ATTENDANTS. Charges that ambulance surgeons and attendants at the Gouverneur Hospital have been extorting money from poor people who have applied at the hospital for medical or surgical treatment are being nvestigated by the Commissioners of Charities. General Inspector Knowles learned of one case, in which a demand for money was made before the surgeons at the hospital performed an operation on Morris Granet, a poor tailor, who lived at No. 77 Eldridge-st., and was suffering from cancer. nel Bandler, the hospital attendant who was acdemanding the money was discharge he surgeons who performed the operation hospital and went to a Western State

left the hospital and went to a Western State to begin private practice. Commissioner Faure said vesterday that the extertion of money from the poor people who applied for aid at the hospital would not be tolerated. The investigation will be thorough, he said, for if there is anything that makes my blood boil with indignation it is the taking of money from the poor people, who have a right to free medical and surgical treatment at the hospital, and, no matter who is hit by the investigation, there will be no consideration for the offenders.

#### MEETINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS.

The Educational Alliance of the Hebrew Institute gave an entertainment last night in celebration of Lincoln's Birthday. The auditorium of the insti-ute was crowded. Dr. Adolph M. Radin delivered n address on "American Patriotism," and Platon strangers on American Fattionsin, and Flaton grannoff one on "Abranam Lincoln." A majoral supertainment followed, in which Miss Bessie Sliberfield, Miss Stella Newmark, Miss Lillian Block, Saul J. Dickheiser and Julius Radiniz took part. An entertainment under the auspices of the Committee on Social Work will be given at the institute this evening.

The twenty-sixth anniversary dinner of the Literry Society of St. Francis Navier's Church, was held last evening at the Tuxedo, Fifty-ninth-st, and Madison-ave. Ludwig Merklein, occupied the chair. Among those present were Pathers Van Rensselter, S. F. Hart, S. J., Temple, S. J., and William J. Quigley, S. J.

which the Rev. R. F. Humphries is rector. There were addresses by J. R. Angel, J. C. J. Langbein and Joseph A. Goulden, with patrially songs.

The first members' meeting of the West Side Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, in Fiftyseventh-st. Was held on Friday evening. Addresses were made by R. R. McEurney and D. E. Varnett, Patrolic songs and instrumental music neliced to furnish a pleasant evening contentamenta. The Rev. D. Charles L. Thompson is to speak there to say a 4-25 p. m.

The nineteenth convention of the Music Teachers' National Association, which takes place in this city June 24 to 25, promises to be attended by severa iousand delegates and members. The Committee e for the meetings and the musical exhibits. The ay meetings will be devoted to lectures and discu day meetings will be devoted to bectures and discussions, while on each evening there will be a concert. It is expected, among other fectures, to sing "The Messiah," with a cherus of one thousand voices, including local and visiting singers. The president of the association is H. W. Greene, The Executive Committee is composed of R. Huntington Woodman, Frank Herbert Tubbs and Louis Arthur Russell. The programme will be arranged by Dr. Hency G. Hanchett, Dr. Gerrit Smith, and Dr. John C. Grieges.

The Bachelors' Ball, which will be give: Harlem Bachelors, at the Harlem Opera House, or February 21, will be a large affair. The arrangehe tickets have been issued to the members, who are privileged to propose three subscribing guests patronesses of the ball are Mrs. Donald McLean, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Olin D. McLean, Mrs. Thomas H. Newman, Mrs. Olin D. Gray, Mrs. J. Jarrett Blodgeit, Mrs. George W. Wuppermann, Mrs. Vernon M. Davis, Mrs. William. Gerry Slade, Mrs. E. Horsee Hamfton, Mrs. Theodore J. Bloomer, Mrs. Ferdinand Pinney Earle, Mrs. Casper William Dean and Mrs. Francis G. Lloyd. The officers are A. Edward Wuppermann, president, Dr. Robert F. Chapman and Henry W. Pinner, vice-presidents. Milatel J. Bloomer, secretary, No. 81. George B. Palmer, treasurer.

The American Volunteers will conduct the sor o-night and all the week at the Allen Street Memoial Methodist Episcopal Church, Rivington-st., ear Orchard. The Rev. Horace W. Byrnes is the

Elder B. H. Roberts will lecture on behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints (Mor-non Church), at Hardman Hall, Fifth-avc. and Ninetsenth-st., to-night, at 7:50 o'clock. His sub-ject will be: "The Relationship of Mormonism to "Intistinity." There will be singing by George D. D. Pyper and E. D. Midgley, of the Mormon Taber-nacle Choir. Scats free.

ional Ingersall's new lecture, "How

The Presbyterian Union will hold a patriotic meeting at the Windsor Hotel to-morrow evening, when the Rev. Dr. Arthur J. Brown will deliver an address on "Our Pacific Coast." will be given by well-known speakers. James Yereance is the chalman of the Executive Com-mittee, and William R. Worrall, of No. 23 Broad-way is the secretary, from whom tickets may be

Comparative Religion will be held at the New-York University. Washington Square, to-morrow at 2 p. m. Dr. Frederick A. Cook, surgeon of the first Peary Arctic Expedition, will read a paper on the Religious Beliefs and Therapeutic Systems

At the dinner of the Quill Club, at the Windsor Hotel, on Tuesday, Everett P. Wheeler and the Rev. Dr. Edwin Munsell Bliss will speak on Protection of American Chizens Abroad." Bliss was long a resident of Constantinople.

The Rev. Dr. Newland Maynard will lecture on "London," Wednesday, at 4 p. m., in Chickering Half. There will be many illustrations.

"Rumpelstillskin." • n operetta by A. Scott-Gatty, will be given in the Grand Central Palace on Thursday and Friday evenings by the Merry Workers of the Ascension Memorial.

Eaptist Church in the building at Lexington-ave. will be held next Sunday. The opening services in the assembly hall of the United Charities Build ing will be held February 28.

The Colonial Club will hold its annual dinner on February 22 in commemoration of Washington's Birthday. Speeches will be made by Justice Barreti of the Supreme Court, General Benjamin F Tracy, the Rey Dr. Paxton, Commander Sicard and Simeon Ford. The Committee of Arrange-ments consists of W. D. Hotchkiss, Walter S. Logan and James A. Punderford.

CONCERT AT THE UNIVERSITY CLUB. A complimentary concert was given by the Uni versity Give Ciub, at the University Club, Twenty-sixth-st. and Madison-ave., last night. It was largely attended by the members of the club and heir friends. The programme was artistically their triends, the programme was artistically got up, including begides the selections given by the Glee Club a number of selections by the Prince-ton University Banjo Club. After the concert a supper was served in the dining hall of the club-house

## TRACTION IN EAST ORANGE.

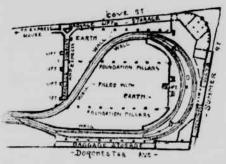
East Orange, Feb. 12 (Special) -The East Orange Township Committee held a conference with the ompany on Wednesday night behind locked doors. All the committeemen were present except Messrs, Palmer and Miller, David Young, president, and James B. Dill, counsel of the Traction Com-pany, fought for their side. The result was that a practical agreement was reached on the question of giving the company a franchise in Central-ave, which has been persistently fought by the Essex County Park Commission, and the East Orange Town Improvement Society. The Traction Company promised almost everything that was asked. It to curb, to put on new cars, to run direct New of all future improvements of the street to put a curb with a hand-rail on the sides. There that this conference took place as a Star Chamber

Are you looking for a bargain in a Plane, or do you wish to sell or exchange one? If you do, you might find what you want in the little advertisements in the narrow columns.

NOVEL FEATURES IN RAILROADING TO BE INTRODUCED.

THERE WILL BE ELECTRIC TRACTION, SEPARATS SUBURBAN AND EXPRESS SERVICE AND

It is only a few years since there were eight different railway stations in active use in Boston Four of them were on the north side, and four on the south. To accommodate the lines using the first four a new union station has already been built. For the others, the Boston and Albany, the Providence, the Old Colony and the New-York and New-England, a similar concentration of terminal facilities has long been in contemplation, and is likely to be effected in the near future. The new union resent New-England terminus at the foot mer-st. It is asserted that when completed it will have capacity in excess of any other station in the world. Besides, it will possess two or three unique features. It will probably be the first in the



PLAN OF LOWER FLOOR, SHOWING LOOP FOR SUBURBAN TRAINS

world in which electric traction will be provided for on a considerable scale; it will separate its suburban from its express service, and it will introduce the loop system of handling trains.

In order more effectually to carry out this pro-Birthday was held on Friday evening in the parish gramme the station will dispatch express trains house of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Caurch, of from a level about eight and a half feet above that the adjacent street, and the suburban trains from a level eight and a half feet below. In other words, there will be two floors, one seventeen feet shove the other, and the express traffic will be onfined to the upper one, while the suburban bu ners will monopolize the lower one. The expresses which are less numerous, will continue to will ramify into thirty branches, straight Station in New-York. After a train has come in on its passengers and bagguge, it must be pulled out again to allow of a rearrangement of the cars before it can be employed for out-going passengers. Dut the suburban trains will simply go around a one enough to load and unload. Only two tracks will be provided, although at least twice as many place. Every day this is done when there is a fire, trains will be handled as there will be on the floor above. Indeed, in time the proportion may be made. Then, again, the block in Thirty-third-st., increased to six to one. Long, narrow platforms will be placed between the two tracks and also on the outer sides. It is intended that passengers who get off shall step to the outside platforms.

The paralle of large meeting to bright the block in Thirty-third-st. between Fifth-ave, and Broadway, was not entirely closed to the public, except for a period less than an hour, and this was when, in my opinion, public safety demanded it.

Persons living in the block may have been sub-

# Our Countermand Sale To Close With Souvenirs.

Not flowers, nor bric-a-brac, nor chromos, but articles of value and stylenice ribbed Velutina, in elegant colorings, and which we will make in vests, silk lined, worth from \$5 to \$8, and present as a souvenir to every customer ordering a Suit or Top Coat, in commemoration of the wonderful success of our first countermand sale, during the next ten days.

Suits or Remember, these garments are made of the Top Coats, Countermand cloths the best mills of England

Light, medium or heavy weight, in all popular shades and lengths, lined throughout with guar-

\$4

Trousers.

To Order. Cylinder fitted, so they do not bag at the

knees. Correct styles. All garments perfectly fitted, substantially trimmed and well tailored in the building we occupy! No sweat shop work. See our unequalled window display, showing the Countermand cloths and the

COHEN & CO., TAILORS,

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105 & 107 Nassau St. Entire Building. 25, 27 & 29 Ann St.

Bossossssssssssssssssssss

which held a tiny golden ball in its beak. Above the cake and covering the central portion of it were the figures "50," made of tiny incandescent bulbs. The affair was an entire surprise to Mr. Edison. In the course of the day he received a large number of congratulatory telegrams and cable dispatches, feltitating him on having passed his fiftieth mile stone.

and Scotland had on their hands, and which we

secured so wisely under half cost, and for which

exclusive tailors charge \$40 and more. We will

make you from these select goods, including the

vest, alone worth from \$5 to \$8,

DEPUTY CHIEF CORTRIGHT EXPLAINS.

HE DECLARES THE RESULT JUSTIFIED THE UNUSUAL POLICE RESTRICTIONS AT THE BRADLEY MARTIN BALL.

Police Commissioner Andrews and Deputy Chief ortright were asked yesterday by what right the ock in Thirty-third-st., between Broadway and Fifth-ave, was closed to the general public on the night of the Bradley Martin ball at the Hotel Waldorf. Commissioner Andrews said: "The poice have a perfect right to close a street to protect

Deputy Chief Cortright had a longer and clearer explanation to make. 'It has always been the cushe said, "since the Police Department was streets in which any important event is taking parade or large meeting. No discrimination is



PROPOSED NEW SOUTH TERMINAL STATION, BOSTON.

or island platform. Perhaps it may not be necessary when the station is first put into service to ise more than one track, and in that case the outer platform may prove adequate both for loading and unloading passengers for a year or two. Eventually however, the system just indicated will come int stairways and passages over or under the most of the two tracks, to enable outgoing passengers to reach the island and incoming pas sengers to leave the side platform on the extreme inner side of the loop. In any case, trains will come in on one side of the station and go out on the other without any switching. The platforms will be made long enough to accommodate seven three-car trains at a time on each track, although there will be no need of such facilities at first. The Engineering News, "speaking of the plan, said that "when it becomes necessary to send out one train a minute it can be done, and then each train will remain in the station four or more minutes for unloading and loading. This means upward of 2,000 trains in and out in each day of eighteen hours upon these two tracks alone, which is live times as many as are at present run in the suburban service. The platform area devoted to this service will allow an assembling of about 25,000 people at one time."

vice. The platform are all allow an assembling of about 25,000 people at time."

No very definite information has been supplied regard to the use of electric motors in the new regard to the use of electric motors in the new ation. But it will be remembered that three of ation. But it will be remembered that three of a single here are now under the continuous and thartform. station. But it will be remembered that three of the roads centring here are now under the control of the New-York. New-Haven and Hartford Company, which has been experimenting with electric traction during the last two summers on its Nantasket branch, and is reported to be so highly pleused with the result that it meditates extending the system to some if not all of its suburban service in the vicinity of Boston. The two loop tracks will leave the main lines fully half a mile away from the station, and keep entirely distinct from the express, or "steam" tracks, as the announcement calls them. They will be provided with such equipment (probably a third rail) as may be deemed best for the supply of current to the electric motors hauling them in and out; but, as will be the case with the great elevated railway loop in Chicase with the great elevated fallows, cago, if a few trains still have steam locomonives, of course they can come in on the same tracks as those which are electrically propelled. The Boston Terminal Company, which has undertaken this scheme, has at the head of its Board of Tracks at the present president of the New-York. of Trustees the present president of the New-York New-Haven and Hartford Railroad Company Charles P. Clark.

THE POOR OF ALL NATIONS HELPED. Mmes. Clementine de Vere-Sapio, Traubmann d Bellini, Jean Lassalle, Pol Plançon and M.

Salignae are announced to sing Thursday evening at the benefit entertainment in the Metropolitan Opera House for the French Benevolent Society. Opera House for the French Benevolent Society, Edward Vroom and his company are to give the fourth act of "Ruy Blas." The French Benevolent Society maintains a well-equipped hospital, a bureau for the distribution of money, clothing and food, a free dispensary, a system of medical visitation among the sick and an asylum for those who are temporarily without shelter. While most of its beneficiaries are French, yet the unfortunates of other nations are also helped.

MR. COMSTOCK IN THE SHEEHAN TRIAL.

There was another hearing at Police Head-Sheehan, of the West Forty-seventh-st. station, for his alleged failure to suppress policy playing in his precinct. The session consisted principally of an attempt on the part of Captain Sheehan's counsel to show that Detective Waters, who had charge of the work of getting evidence against the policy shops, was not of such a character that his testimony could be relied upon. In this connection several interviews between Waters and women of the Tenderloin were introduced, and reference was made to his disharge from Acker, Merrall & Condit's, which was charge from Acker, Merrait & Condits, which was brought about, it was alleged, by his thefts of wines and perfumery, though Waters denied this. Waters also testified that he and Assistant Corporation Counsel Farley had been at the house of Commis-sioner Parker, and had spent two hours in talking

doner Parker, and had spent two houses with a very the case.

Anthony Comstock was called as a witness with a view to showing that policy shops must have existed in the places where the slips and other paraphernalia were seized. Mr. Comstock said that between \$7,000 and \$9,000 policy slips had been seized in radds conducted by him, but that he knew of no conviction based solely upon the fact that policy paraphernalia had been found in the possession of the person arrested. The case will be continued on Wednesday at 2 p. in, at which time the prosecution expects to complete its case.

MR. EDISON'S BIRTHDAY SURPRISE.

Orange, Feb. 13 (Special).-Wednesday was the Wieth birthday of Thomas A. Edison, and it was appropriately observed at the New-Jersey and Penn-Ivania Concentrating Works, at Edison, N. J., the ore-separating works where Mr. Edison pending most of his time. W. S. Mallory, Mr. Edison's chief associate in the ore-separating heme, was at the head of the affair. A dinner was served in the evening at the White House Hotel, at which Mr Edison and Mr Mallory, with the heads of the different departments, sat down The leadure was a birthday cake surrounced on the edge by fifty little nougat birds, each one of

secret to some inconvenience by the necessary re-striction imposed by the police, but if every person who claimed to live in the block was allowed to pass the police, the street would not have held them all. Then, again, suppose that some serious accident occurred by permitting a mob to surge about the hotel entrance, would not great blame

rest upon me?

"To my knowledge, not an article was lost or stolen in or about the hotel during the ball. No rouble of any nature occurred, and no one was liabled. One pickpocket who tried to do business in the crowd was arrested. I feel satisfied that such a result justifies every means taken to seture it."

NO DECISION ON THE BIG REALTY DEAL.

DIRECTORS OF THE METROPOLITAN LIFE LEAVE THE MATTER IN THE HANDS OF THE COMPANY'S OFFICERS.

The proposed purchase of the Syndicate Building, at the southwest corner of Liberty and Nassau sts., from the New-York Realty Company by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, in exchange for which the latter company is to give about fifteen properties in this city and Brooklyn, was the subject of a special meeting of the directors of the insurance company, which was held yesterday in the Metropolitan Life Building. The meeting lasted nearly two hours and at its conclusion the directors declined to give particulars as to the result of their deliberations. All the members of the Board were

was seen by a Tribune reporter at the close of the meeting, and in response to inquiries he stated that n the hands of the officers of the company. Consequently, he added, the ratification or the rejection of the negotiations, so far as they had already gone, would depend upon the decision of the officers. Further than this Mr. Hegeman refused to speak From some of the directors who were seen as they left the Roard room it was learned that the acquisition of the property was looked upon favorably. It is expected that the proposed deal will be acted upon favorably within a few days. If so, it was learned that the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company would establish a branch department in the ground floor of the building. Real estate dealers look upon the deal with satisfaction. All the properties included in the transaction are valued at about \$5,900,000.

ANNUAL MEETING OF VASSAR ALUMNAE. The twenty-first annual meeting of the Vassar, College alumnae was held yesterday afternoon the Hotel Manhattan, Forty-second-st. and Madison-ave. Miss Mary Avery presided, and fully 150 members attended. The following officers were selected to serve during the coming year; President. Mrs. William T. Cornell; treasurer, Miss L. Harkness; directors, Miss Lucy Davis, Miss Arabella Ward and Miss Melvina Van Kleeck. Subsequently luncheon was served in one of the principal dining-rooms. The room was elaborately decorated with flowers and foliage. At the end of the luncheon Dr. James M. Taylor, president of Vassar College, delivered an address describing the growth of the college in the last ten years.

CHURCH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED. The tenth anniversary of the dedication of the Mott Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church was held at the home of Mrs. Charles S. Lord, No. 31 East One-hundred-and-fiftieth-st., last evening. Two hundred and fifty members were present. Each one brought an article of tinware, which was auctioned off. A large sum was realized for the benefit of the church. An address by the pastor, Dr. J. S. Stone, followed. Mrs. J. S. Stone sang. and recitations were given by some of the members. Covers for 250 were laid. Among those prominent in church work who were present may be mentioned Miss Dorothy Clinton, James H. Dawson, Edward Barker, Mrs. Minnie Barker, Miss Emma Schaul and Mrs. Hunt.

THIRTEEN CLUB ON SUPERSTITION.

Three times thirteen members of the Thirteen Tub sat down to the 149th regular dinner of the lub given at Zangheri's restaurant, in East by Charles T. F. Schampani, George Francis Train, Joseph H. Stiner, W. E. Wilkinson, Byron C. Hughes and Albert E. Henschel. All the toasts were upon the subject of superstition.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. Jamestown, N. Y., Feb. 13.-Herbert E. Fenner, a

as a result of rupturing a blood vessel while lift-Oswego, N. Y., Feb. 13. Neison Watterman, an engineer on the Ontario and Western Railroad.

well-known athlete of this city, died at midnigh

died at his post while passing Constantia Sta-tion to-night of paralysis of the heart. He was existy years old, and had been an engineer on the road for the last twenty-five years.

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A LECTURE ON ALCOHOL.

SOME INTERESTING POINTS BROUGHT OUT BY

CHARLES E PELLEW Charles E. Pellew, of Columbia University, delivered last night the second of his course of lectires on "Alcohol" to a large audience at the Museum of Natural History. He began by saying a few words about its occurrence in nature and told how its presence in decaying sweet fruits was known to wasps and other insects as well as the man, and how they had been seen to look for such fruits for the purposes of intoxication. He also reminded the audience of its occurrence, though it small quantities, in all bread raised by yeast or leaven, and of the London baker, in the days of great temperance agitation, who advertised his bread "with all the gin driven out." only to see his trade diverted to his rival, who advertised bread,

The subject of preparation of alcohol then came up, and it was rather slarming to hear that, thanks to the American invention of cheap acetylene gas, it would soon be possible to provide the world with alcohol even if every brewery and distillery were closed, and that chemists say they are able to make pure strong alcohol in this way at & cost of only seven or eight cents a gallon

In talking about wine, the lecturer declared that in only three particulars did the modern manufacturers surpass the ancients-in making champagnes, In all other respects, as shown by an elaborate and interesting series of lantern slides, from ancient and modern sources, the various processes were almost identical. The adulteration and sophistics tion of wine were dealt with in some detail, and it palm off on an unsuspecting public port wine of claret that has never seen a grape, they color their alcohol and water with nothing more deadly than huckleberry or elderberry juice, and add their flavors-prune juice and orris root, cinnamon and

cloves—in minute quantities.

A short discussion of malt and malt beverages, ale and beer, introduced the question of the comparative value of beer and other alcoholic drinks. According to the lecturer, the food value of the former is not by any means insignificant, and he quoted several analyses to show that it was a food as well as a stimulant. This point a food as well as a stimulant. This point we more strongly emphasized in the case of a which has been used by the Tartar tribes for hundred years as an important means of nance, and which has been introduced we success of late as food for invalids. Sample shown of the peculiar Keft ferment, the ori which, as the story goes, was presented homet in a vision to his devoted followers Caucasus as a reward for their virtues, an possesses in a marked degree the property ing milk into wine. The Tartars proved que to utilize the gift to the best advantage of immediately proceeded to breed their horses duce milk rich in sugar, and finally obto kumyss strong enough to satisfy the mos suce mink rich in sugar, and finally obtained a kumyss strong enough to satisfy the most inver-erate toper. Fortunately, the varieties made in America from cow's milk possess the nutritive with little of the intoxicating qualities of the origi-nal, but they furnish an interesting example of a valuable and highly prized food, which at the same next lecture will treat of distillation and dis-

PRIESTS OPPOSE THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC. Boston, Feb. 13 -A petition signed by 175 Catholic elergymen of the Archdiocese of Boston, headed by Archbishop Williams, is to be sent to the Legislature, praying that body to cause such laws to be enacted as will prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in any public park of the Commonwealth. Although apparently having only one object in view, the petition is really intended to manifest the attitude of the Catholic clergy on the liquor question in gen-eral and to disabuse the minds of those who have misunderstood the spirit of the Church in this mat-ter. It is against liquor dealers and the liquor traf-fic that this concerted action is to be directed.

BURLEIGH'S FACTION BEATEN.

Whitehall, N. Y., Feb. 13.-Republican caucuses were held in the seventeen towns of Washington County this afternoon. The delegates nominated are to nominate county officers and members of Assembly. Intense interest was manifested in every town between the factions, led by H. G. Burleigh and I. V. Baker, ir. The total number of delogate elected is 131, seventy-nine of whom are favorable to Mr. Baker. The fight between the two factions has been carried on for the last two years.

GRAIN BLOCKADE AT GALVESTON.

sourt, Kansas and Texas Ratiway has issued notice declining to receive further shipments of grain for export by way of Galvesten until conditions change. On the first of this month there were nearly a million bushels in store here. The bookings for February sailings were about a million and a half. The Missouri, Kansas and Texas now has 1,500 cars of export grain on its line outside of Galveston, with no signs of early relief. The losses resulting to the railroad company under these conditions, it is stated, were altogether unjustifiable hence the northe declining further shipments for expert. The officials of the road say that grain shipments to Galveston will be resumed when the business can be handled with dispatch, and not before

WESTERN IRON WORKS RESUME. St. Louis, Feb. 13.-The Tudor Iron Works, at East St. Louis, will start up next Monday, with a force of About 250 more men will get employment

Galveston, Tex., Feb. 13.-In consequence of grain blockade for want of ocean tonnage, the Mis-